

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10 and 11 were examined and reported in the Office Action. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10 and 11 are rejected. Claim 11 is canceled. Claim 1 is amended. Claims 1-3, 6-8 and 10 remain.

Applicant requests reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks.

**I. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 1-3, 10 and 11 are rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over U. S. Publication No. 2002/0137551 to Toba ("Toba") in view of U. S. Publication No. 2003/0063041 to Kurashima ("Kurashima"). Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

According to MPEP §2142

[t]he key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious. The Supreme Court in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should be made explicit. The Federal Circuit has stated that 'rejections on obviousness cannot be sustained with mere conclusory statements; instead there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.' *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006). See also *KSR*, 550 U.S. at \_\_\_, 82 USPQ2d at 1396 (quoting Federal Circuit statement with approval).

Further, according to MPEP §2143, "[T]he Supreme Court in *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.* 550 U.S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_, 82 USPQ2d 1395-1397 (2007) identified a number of rationales to support a conclusion of obviousness which are consistent with the proper "functional approach" to the determination of obviousness as laid down in *Graham*." Further, according to MPEP §2143.01, [o]bviousness can be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to

do so. *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1335 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Further, “[t]he mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.” *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.* 550 U.S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007). Additionally,

[a] statement that modification of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have been “well within the ordinary skill of the art at the time the claimed invention was made” because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Pat. App. & Inter. 1993).

It is admitted in the Office Action that “Toba fails to teach wherein a different portion of the display panel driver is enable (*sic.*) by the single display panel driving unit according to which one of the plurality of display panels are activated” (which is claimed in Applicant’s claimed invention), however, it is also asserted that Kurashima teaches the same.

Kurashima just discloses that a different electrode in each display panel is inactivated or activated, and “the unused panel can be non-displaying” (Kurashima, [0025]). Applicant’s amended claim 1 recites that “wherein the display panel driving unit includes: a display panel driver shared by the display panels; and a display path control unit for controlling the display panel driver, wherein a different portion of the display panel driver is enabled by the display path control unit according to which one of the plurality of display panels are activated.”

Even if Kurashima is combined with Toba, the resulting invention would fail to teach or suggest that a different portion of the display panel driver is enabled or disabled according to the activation of one of the plurality of display panels (see Applicant’s to Fig. 8). Further, the assertions made in the Office Action on page 3 that lead to a conclusion of obviousness are not explicit and the basic requirements of an articulated rationale under MPEP 2143 cannot be found. Additionally, since neither Toba, Kurashima, and therefore, nor the combination of the two, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant’s amended claim 1, as listed above, Applicant’s amended claim 1 is not obvious over Toba in view of Kurashima since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claims that directly

or indirectly depend from amended claim 1, namely claims 2-3, 6-8 and 10, would also not be obvious over Toba in view of Kurashima for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections for claims 1-3 and 10 (claim 11 being canceled) are respectfully requested.

**B.** It is asserted in the Office Action that claims 6 and 7 are rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Toba in view of Kurashima, and further in view of U. S. Patent No. 5,874,928 issued to Kou ("Kou"). Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

Applicant's claims 6 and 7 either directly or indirectly depend on amended claim 1. Applicant has addressed Toba in view of Kurashima above in section I(A) regarding amended claim 1.

Kou is relied on for disclosing a display panel driving unit. Even if Kou is combined with Toba and Kurashima, the resulting invention would still fail to teach or suggest that a different portion of the display panel driver is enabled or disabled according to the activation of one of the plurality of display panels (see Applicant's to Fig. 8). Moreover, the assertions made in the Office Action on page 6 that lead to a conclusion of obviousness are not explicit and the basic requirements of an articulated rationale under MPEP 2143 cannot be found. Further, since neither Toba, Kurashima, Kou, and therefore, nor the combination of the three, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant's amended claim 1, as listed above, Applicant's amended claim 1 is not obvious over Toba in view of Kurashima and Kou since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claims that directly or indirectly depend from amended claim 1, namely claims 6 and 7, would also not be obvious over Toba in view of Kurashima and Kou for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejections for claims 6 and 7 are respectfully requested.

**C.** It is asserted in the Office Action that claim 8 is rejected in the Office Action under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Toba in view of Kurashima and Kou, and further in

view of U. S. Pub. No. 2002/0111200 by Nikawa (“Nikawa”). Applicant respectfully traverses the aforementioned rejection for the following reasons.

Applicant’s claim 8 indirectly depends on amended claim 1. Applicant has addressed Toba in view of Kurashima and Kou above in sections I(B) regarding amended claim 1.

Nikawa is relied on for disclosing a voltage generation unit (see Nikawa, Fig. 4, reference 27). Even if Nikawa is combined with Toba, Kurashima and Kou, the resulting invention would still fail to teach or suggest that a different portion of the display panel driver is enabled or disabled according to the activation of one of the plurality of display panels (see Applicant’s to Fig. 8). Moreover, the assertions made in the Office Action on page 7 that lead to a conclusion of obviousness are not explicit and the basic requirements of an articulated rationale under MPEP 2143 cannot be found. Further, since neither Toba, Kurashima, Kou, Nikawa, and therefore, nor the combination of the four, teach, disclose or suggest all the limitations of Applicant’s amended claim 1, as listed above, Applicant’s amended claim 1 is not obvious over Toba in view of Kurashima, Kou and Nikawa since a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been met under MPEP §2142. Additionally, the claim that indirectly depends from amended claim 1, namely claim 8, would also not be obvious over Toba in view of Kurashima, Kou and Nikawa for the same reason.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection for claim 8 is respectfully requested.

**CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 1-3, 6-8 and 10 patentably define the subject invention over the cited references of record, and are in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would be useful in moving the case forward, he is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2666 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.17, particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being submitted electronically via EFS Web on the date shown below to the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

  
Jean Syvoda

Date: October 17, 2007